

ARUTYUNOV, A. I., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof.; BROTMAN, M. F.,
starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik (Kiyev)

Lumbosacral radiculitis and degenerative changes in the lumbar
intervertebral disks. Vrach. delo no.3:3-13 Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neyrokhirurgii.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Arutyunov).

(NERVES, SPINAL--DISEASES)
(INTERVERTEBRAL DISK--HERNIA)

ARUTYUNOV, A.I., naslushennyi doyatel' nauki, prof.

Some principal questions in the pathology and surgical treatment
of intervertebral disks. Vop.neirokhir. no.4:21-24 '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR.
(INTERVERTEBRAL DISK--SURGERY)

ARUTYUNOV, A.I., prof. (Kiyev)

So-called spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhages and their surgical
treatment. Vop.neirokhir. 25 no.1:38-42 '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR.
(APOPLEXY)

ARUTYUNOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich, zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof.;
RUDYAK, Konstantin Ezrovich; ROMODANOV, A.P., red.;
STARCHENKO, S.N., red.

[Tumors of the brain and the spinal cord; bibliography
of Russian literature, 1917-1961] Opukholi golovnogo i
spinnogo mozga; bibliografiia otechestvennoi literatury
1917-1961 gg. Kiev, Gosmedizdat USSR, 1963. 408 p.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Arutyunov).

ARUTYUNOV, A.I., prof.

Clinical aspects and diagnosis of Echinococcus of the brain and spinal cord. Vrach. delo no.6:3-11 Je'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Ukrainiskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neyrokhirurgii. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR.
(BRAIN-HYDATIDS) (SPINAL CORD-HYDATIDS)

ARUTYUNOV, A.I., prof.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.S., kand. med. nauk

Anatomico-physiological prerequisites for tractotomy in the medulla oblongata in trigeminal neuralgia. Vop. neirokhir. 28 no.1:6-12
Ja-F ' 64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neyrokhirurgii
(direktor - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Arutyunov),
Kiev.

ARUTYUNOV, A.I., prof.: BROTMAN, M.K.

Contrast methods of examination in the clinical diagnosis of
degenerative processes in the intervertebral disks. Vop.
neirokhir. no.5:44-50 '64. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neyrokhirurgii
(direktor - doktor med.nauk A.P.Romodanov), Kiev.

ARUTYUNOV, A. I., prof.; LAFONOV, G. I., kand. med. nauk

Standard: surgical therapy of extracranial hyperkinesis,
Vop. neirokhir. no. 17-18, 1965. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Odesk'skiy nauchno-issledovatskiy institut, rayon-
khirurgii (direktor - prof. A. P. Pomodanov), Kiev.
2. Chief-correspondent AMN SSSR (for Arutyunov).

ARUTYUNOV, A. K.

Arutyunov, A. K.

"The anatomy of the submaxillary and sublingual salivary glands and their age characteristics." Azerbaydzhan State Medical Inst. Baku, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Sciences).

Knizhnaya letopis
No. 15, 1956. Moscow

ARUTYUNOV, A.K., kand.med.nauk

Anatomical data on the topography of the foramen mandibulare and
mandibular anesthesia. Azerb.med.zhur. no.8:103-104 Ag '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii (zav. - zaslužh .deyatel' nauki,
prof. K.A. Balakishiyev) Azerbaydzhanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta im. N. Narimanova.
(JAWS)

ARUTYUNOV, A.M.

Use of entomological data in medicolegal expertise. Sud.-med.
ekspert. 6 no.2:51-52 Ap-Je'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Byuro glavnoy sudebnomeditsinskoy ekspertizy (nachal'nik
Yu.N.Semenov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Azebaydzhanskoy
SSR.

(LARVAE---INSECTS) (MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE)

ARUTYUNOV, A.M.

Sudden death from cardiovascular diseases from data of morgues in Baku over a 5-year period (1956 to 1960). Azerb. med. zhur. 40 no.5:47-53 My '63. (MTEA 17:9)

1. Iz byuro sudebno-meditsinskoy ekspertizy Ministerstva zdравookhraniya Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR.

AKHMELOV, A.A., kand. med. nauk; ARUTYUNOV, A.M.

Possibility of dentition of the milk teeth in the intrauterine period and its medicolegal significance. Azerb. med. zhur. 40 no.12:30-33 D '63. (MIRA 17.10)

1. Iz kafedry khirurgii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. G.K. Aliyev) Azerbaydzhanskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i Byuro glavnoy sudebnomeditsinskoy ekspertizy (nachal'nik - Yu.N. Semenov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya AzSSR.

ARUTYUNOV, A.M.

Injuries inflicted by shots from a 26-millimeter flare pistol.
Sud.-med. ekspert. 3 no.2:56-59 Ap-Je '60.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Byuro glavnoy sudobnomeditsinskoy ekspertizy (nachal'nik
YunN. Semenov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Azerbaydzhanskoy
SSR.

ARUTYUNOV, A.N.

Development and production of new wire broadcasting equipment.
Vest.svyazi 16 no.5:5-6 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya promyshlennykh predpriyatii Ministerstva
svyazi SSSR.

(Radio--Apparatus and supplies)

ARUTYUNOV, A.N.

New equipment for radio station control rooms and studios.
Vest. svyazi 17 no.5:15-16 My '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya promyshlennikh predpriyatiy
Ministerstva svyazi SSSR. /
(Radio stations--Equipment and supplies)

ARUTYUNOV, A.A.

ARUTYUNOV, A.N.

Conference of efficiency innovators of industrial communications enterprises. Vest. svyazi 17 no.12:25 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya promyshlennykh predpriyatiy Ministerstva svyazi SSSR.

(Akhtyrka--Telecommunication--Congresses)

~~ARUTYUNOV, A. N.~~

Brigades and shock workers of communist labor at industrial enterprises of the Ministry of Communications. Vest. aviatsi 20 no.11:26
N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya promyshlennykh predpriyatiy Ministerstva
svyazi SSSR.

(Telecommunication--Employees)

ARUTYUNOV, A.N.

For high quality and reliability of communication equipment.
Vest. svyazi 21 no.11:28 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Nachal'nik Glavnogo upravleniya promyshlennykh predpri-
yatiy Ministerstva svyazi SSSR.
(Telecommunication--Equipment and supplies)

ARUTYUNOV, A.N.

Use of plastic materials in the communication equipment industry.
Vest. svyazi 24 no.2:13-15 F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Nachal'nik Glavnogo upravleniya promyshlennykh predpriyatiy
Ministerstva svyazi SSSR.

ARUTYUNOV, A.N.

For high quality in work. Vest. svizai 25 no.3:24-26 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Nachal'nik Glavnogo upravleniya promyshlennykh predpriyatiy
Ministerstva svyazi SSSR.

ARUTYUNOV, A.V.

These days at the Perovo plant. Mlek. i tepl.tiaga 2 no.12:
6-7 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Nachal'nik Perovskogo zavoda po remontu elektropodvizhnogo
sostava.

(Perovo--Railroads--Repair shops)

ARUTYUNOV, A.V.

People and the new technology. Zdorov'e 5 no.5:3 My '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Nachal'nik Perovskogo zavoda po remontu elektropodvizhnogo
sostava Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.
(RAILROADS--REPAIR SHOPS--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

BEZTSERNYY, Viktor Ivenovich; ARUTYUNOV, Andrey Vasil'yevich; OZEMBLOVSKIY,
Ch.S., inzh., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Organization of the repair of electric rail car units in the
Schöneweide Repair Shops] Organizatsiia remonta elektrosetskii
na zavode Shenevaide. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edi-
nenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1960. 49 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Germany, East--Electric railroads--Rolling stock)

STOLBOV, V.P. OVSYANNIKOV, A.I.; ARUTYUNOV, B.A., otv. red.;
OLESHKO V.M., red.

[Work practices in sealing electric wires in reinforced
concrete panels of standard apartment houses] Opyt raboty
po zamenolichivaniyu elektroprovodki v zhelezobetonnye pa-
nели типовых жилых домов. Novosibirsk, Treest Sibelectro-
montazh, 1963. 60 p. (MIRA 13:4)

ARUTYUNOV, Boris Ishkhanovich; SYZRANTSEV, A.L., red.; AL'TMAN, T.B.,
red. izd-va.

[Prevention of water inflow during oil well exploitation]
Isoliatsiia postoronnikh vod v ekspluatatsionnykh skvazhinakh.
Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos. izd-vo nefi. i nauchno-tekhn. lit-ry,
1957. 151 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Oil well cementing)

ARUTYUNOV, B.I.; LANTSEVITSKAYA, S.L.

Using oil base cement to isolate water in a producing well. Azerb.
neft.khoz. 36 no.1:22-26 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Oil well cementing)

LANTSEVIT'SKAYA, S.L.; ARUTYUNOV, B.I.; CHERNOMORDIKOV, M.Z.

Increasing the effectiveness of water exclusion methods when using
oil-cement plugs. Azerb. neft. khoz. 37 11:35-37 N '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(Oil well cementing)

KASUM-ZADE, D.S.; SAROYAN, A.Ye.; ARUTYUNOV, B.I.

Effect of temperature and pressure on casing strings. Azerb. neft.
khoz. 39 no.11:26-28 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Oil well casing)

VEZIROV, S.A.; SULKYMANOV, A.B.; ARUTYUNOV, B.I.; KAUFMAN, V.P.

Basic trends in further improvement of technical methods and
equipment of the major repair of wells. Azerb. neft, khoz.
41 no.9:25-28 S '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Oil wells—Equipment and supplies)

18.8260 1454

32548
S/136/62/000/001/005/005
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Garmata, V.A., Fal'kevich, E.S., Arutyunov, E.A.
and Kulikov, V.A.

TITLE: Influence of admixtures on the hardness of
commercially pure titanium and its relation to
other mechanical properties

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 1, 1962, 80 - 83

TEXT: The test results of over 2 500 specimens from various
batches of titanium sponge, produced under normal shop conditions,
were utilized for analyzing the relation between the hardness,
ultimate strength, elongation and contraction. Furthermore, the
influence of admixtures contained in this sponge on the mechan-
ical properties of the ingots produced from it were studied. A
correlation analysis was made on the basis of the results of
determination of the mechanical properties of samples from 300
different batches of titanium sponge. The hardness was measured
on titanium ingots 60 mm dia. x 50 mm produced by vacuum electric-
arc smelting, using a consumable electrode. The hardness was
measured in the as-cast state, using a 10-mm diameter steel ball
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Influence of admixtures on

S/136/62/000/001/005/005
E073/E335

with a pressure of 3000 kg. The correlation analysis for determining the relation between the hardness of the Ti in the as-cast state and the chemical composition was based on the results obtained from specimens of 2 500 batches of Ti sponge, in which the content of individual elements varied within very narrow limits. On the basis of the obtained results, equations were derived (which are given in the table) for inter-relating the hardness with other properties. It was found that the hardness could serve as a general criterion for determining whether the Ti sponge was satisfactory with respect to mechanical properties and chemical composition.

It is mentioned in an editorial note that this is one of the first attempts to apply mathematical statistics in metallurgy. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 7 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The English-language reference mentioned is: Ref. 3L K. Teibor - Iron Steel Inst., 1932, 20, 140/146.

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Influence of admixtures on

Table

Function	Argument	Invest- gation limits	Correl- ation ratio	Correl- ation Coeffi- cient	Eq. expressing linear rel- ation
Ultimate strength, σ_b	Hardness	110-210 units H_B	0.9731	0.9662	$\sigma_b = 0.311 \cdot H_B + 1.63$
Elongation, δ	Hardness	110-50 units H_B	0.8057	-0.7879	$\delta = -0.642 \cdot H_B + 123.51$
Elongation, δ	Hardness	150-210 units H_B	0.504	-0.420	$\delta = -0.076 \cdot H_B + 38.26$
Contraction, ψ	Hardness	110-170 units H_B	0.912	-0.895	$\psi = -0.484 \cdot H_B + 138.4$
Contraction, ψ	Hardness	170-210 units H_B			$\psi = -0.25 \cdot H_B + 98.6$
Hardness	Content $N_2, \%$	0.01-0.042	0.3711	0.3587	$H_B = 609.5\%N_2 + 123.5$
"	" $O_2, \%$	0.03-0.15	0.391	0.2536	$H_B = 119.9\%O_2 + 125.8$
"	" $Fe, \%$	0.02-0.30	0.5972	0.5936	$H_B = 164.5\%Fe + 123.6$

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Influence of admixtures on S/136/62/000/001/005/005
E073/E335

Table (cont.)

↑↑ Since only a few Ti ingots with a hardness of
170 - 210 units H_B were available, the correlation
analysis of the relation between hardness and contraction
was not carried out in this range; this formula was
determined empirically.

Card 4/4

KRAMNIK, V.Yu.; SEMENOV, Yu.N.; ARUTYUNOV, E.A.; MOROZOV, V.N.; DEMCHENKO, O.Ys.

Chemically resistant ceramic metal filters made of sponge titanium
wastes. Porosh.met. 4 no.4:86-90 JI-Ag '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR, Zaporozhskoye
otdeleniye.

USTINOV, V.S.; ARITYUNOV, E.A.; MASLENNIKOV, I.P.; TSELUYKO, I.M.;
KULIKOV, L.P., ~~REDACTED~~; MOL'SKAYA, I.Ya.;
TITUKHINA, L.V.

Increasing magnesium recovery during the remelting of a
condensate of magnesium metal and magnesium chloride.
TSvet. met. 37 no.11:75-78 N '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

RODYAKIN, V.V.; GARMATA, V.A.; SOKOLON, I.I.; SANDLER, R.A.; ARUTYUNOV, E.A.;
VLASOV, V.A.; USTINOV, V.S.; ANDREYEV, A.Ye.

Quality of titanium sponge obtained with the use of various
forms of magnesium. TSvet. met. 38 no.8:64-68 Ag '65.
(MIFA 18:9)

L 16312-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(e)/ASD(f)-2/ASD(m)-3 JD
 ACCESSION NR: AP5002053 S/0136/64/000/009/0076/0077

AUTHOR: Garmata, V. A.; Ustinov, V. S.; Petrun'ko, A. N.; Garba, N. I.; Arutyunov, E. A.

TITLE: Design of reaction vessel for reduction of titanium tetrachloride

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 9, 1964, 76-77

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, reduction, titanium compound, metal industry

Abstract: One of the main drawbacks of reduction reactors used in the industrial production of sponge titanium by the magnesiothermic method has been the inadequacy of the design of the upper part of the reactors. The presence of relatively cool zone in the upper part caused the formation of large amounts of lower chlorides which lowers the quality of the sponge titanium and the utilization factor of titanium tetrachloride and magnesium. After reviewing work done between 1959 and 1962 on the improvement of industrial reduction reactors, the authors describe the most successful design of a heated, inverted conical cover for such reactors, and illustrate it with a diagram.

Testing of the conical covers showed that they should be made of heat- and acid-resistant steel, since after each process the cover should be washed with an 8-12% HCl solution. Orig. art. has 1 figure.

Card 1/2

L 16312-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5002053

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 2/2

SANDLER, R.A.; STRELETS, Kh.L.; GARMATA, V.A.; RODYAKIN, V.V.; ARUTYUNOV, E.A.;
PETRUN'KO, A.N.; SOKOLOV, I.I.; Primalni uchastiye: USTINOV, V.S.;
KISELEV, O.G.; PEREPICHAY, A.G.; MARICHEV, A.A.; YELISEYEVA, I.B.;
SMOL'SKIY, I.Ya.; GOLOV, A.G.

Effect of the rate of feeding titanium tetrachloride into the reactor
on the indices of the magnesium thermic reduction process. TSvet. met.
37 no.10:58-60 O '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1 00117-65 EXP(e)/EXP(m)/EXP(w)/EXP(a)/EXP(t)/EXP(h)/EXP(b)

ACCESSION NR: AP5003378

S/0136/65/000/011/0090/0094

AUTHOR: Garmata, V. A.; Kravnik, V. Yu.; Arutyunov, E. A.; Nazarova, V. I.

TITLE: Influence of humidifying titanium sponge on ingot hardness

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 1, 1965, 90-94

TOPIC TAGS: titanium sponge, titanium hardening, ingot hardness, moisture content, cast titanium

ABSTRACT: Titanium sponge prepared by the thermal magnesium method has a large surface area of pores and readily attracts moisture from the air. The moisture content of the sponge increases with time and humidity of the air. The hardness of the sponge increases in a vacuum furnace (no industrial tests were made). If humidified sponge is dried prior to melting, its hardness decreases by 10-41 HB (depending on the initial hardness of the sponge). The authors conclude that, in order to obtain a high quality ingot, it is necessary to dry the sponge before melting. The hardness of the ingot is higher than that of the sponge only after having

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L 33317-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003378

test label on storage print to test melting. It is a test label.

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUP CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 00

TRUCK: 00

Card 2 2

1-1971-66 INT(=)/INT(1)/INT(2) INT(3)

ACCESSION NR: AP5019971

UR/0136/65/000/008/0064/0068
669.295

AUTHOR: Rodyakin, V. V.⁶⁵; Garmata, V. A.⁵⁵; Sokolon, I. I.⁵⁵; Sandler, R. A.⁵⁵
Arutyunov, E. A.⁵⁵; Vlasov, V. A.⁵⁵; Ustinov, V. S.⁵⁵; Andreyev, A. Ye.⁵⁵

TITLE: Quality of the titanium sponge obtained by using different types of magnesium
^{55,27} ¹⁴

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 8, 1965, 64-68

TOPIC TAGS: titanium sponge, raw electrolytic magnesium, refined magnesium, sponge block, condensate magnesium, titanium tetrachloride, spongy titanium, magnesium electrolysis

ABSTRACT: The article presents the findings of experimental-industrial comparison tests of the quality of parts of a block of spongy titanium obtained by using raw electrolytic magnesium,¹ refined magnesium, and condensate magnesium (obtained by remelting the condensate of the vacuum separation of titanium). The tests were based on the use of titanium tetrachloride of a fixed composition. Analysis showed that the hardness of the refined part of the block, obtained by using refined magnesium is 6-8 units lower than the hardness of the same parts

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L-00951-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019971

of the sponge block obtained by using condensate magnesium. (On the whole the difference in the quality of commercial metal amounts to 6-7 units (hardness) in favor of the titanium sponge obtained on the basis of refined magnesium. Therefore, the use of liquid instead of solid magnesium does not appreciably affect the quality of spongy titanium. As the methods of transporting liquid magnesium are improved, the expediency of conversion to the liquid form of this reducing agent will increase. Analysis of the quality of the titanium sponge obtained with the aid of different types of magnesium has confirmed that the impurities (Fe, Si, C, N, O) from the magnesium concentrate chiefly at the bottom of the sponge block. This leads to a deterioration in the quality of the commercial metal which, in its turn, causes a decrease in its recovery from $TiCl_4$. The deterioration in the quality of spongy titanium is chiefly due to the gaseous impurities. With respect to the content of these impurities, raw and refined magnesium are of a much better quality than condensate magnesium. Owing, however, to the still current imperfections in the technology of removal of magnesium from electrolytic cells, the use of raw magnesium often leads to a lower quality of the bottom and surface layers of blocks of spongy titanium. These operations must be improved before the quality and recovery of titanium metal can be im-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5019971

proved. Thus, the reduction of titanium from its tetrachloride is best accomplished with the aid of raw magnesium, but this requires prior improvements in the technology and equipment for transferring magnesium from electrolyzers to reduction. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: MM

Card 9/3

L 3499-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/ENP(t)/ENP(b) IJP(c) JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5024859 UR/0136/65/000/010/0067/0070 38
669.295 B

AUTHOR: Rodyakin, V. V.; ^{44.55}Kushkin, B. N.; ^{44.55}Arutyunov, E. A.; ^{44.55}Petrin'ko, A. N.

TITLE: Quality of magnesium-reduced sponge titanium with respect to its residual chlorine content ^{44.55, 27}

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 10, 1965, 67-70

TOPIC TAGS: sponge metal, titanium, chlorine, chlorine compound 27

ABSTRACT: The effect of the rate of feed of titanium tetrachloride (TiCl_4) to the reaction vessel on the structure of the resulting Ti sponge is investigated. Three different TiCl_4 were selected: 150, 230, and 320 $\text{kg/m}^2\text{-hr}$. These encompass the entire range of variations in the feed rate during the process of reduction with liquid Mg. These rates were maintained constant for up to 55, 45, and 40% of the amount of Mg used, respectively, whereupon they dropped to 75-90 $\text{kg/m}^2\text{-hr}$. Separation was performed at 1020°C for all the three zones over the height of the

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L 3499-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024859

furnace, whereupon samples of the Ti sponge blocks were analyzed for Cl. Findings: as VTiCl_4 increases from 150 to 320 $\text{kg/m}^2\text{-hr}$, the Cl content of the sponge increases, particularly in the bottom of the block. As was to be expected, the content of residual Cl in the upper parts of the blocks is regularly much greater than in the lower parts. On transition from lower to higher rates, however, this difference shrinks and at 320 $\text{kg/m}^2\text{-hr}$ it virtually disappears. An investigation of porosity with a special porograph showed that porosity of the sponge increases from 40.8 to 46.3% with increasing rate of reduction, which apparently is the reason for the increase in the content of residual Cl from 0.05 to 0.09% in the sponge. This last may be attributed to the deterioration in the conditions for the evaporation of the chlorides with decreasing size of pores. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

NO REF SOV: 001

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 001

SUB CODE: MM, GC

Card

2/2 PP

RODYAKIN, V.V.; GLUKHOV, V.P.; USTINOV, V.S.; ARUTYUNOV, E.A.; PETRUN'KO,
A.N.; TUSHNIKOVA, Z.I.; KISELEV, O.G.

The dressing of a block of sponge titanium and completing
marketable batches. TSvet. met. 33 no. 12:67-70 D '65
(MIRA 19:1)

ALUTYUNOV, G.

Repellents. IUn. tekhn. 5 no. 12:15 D '60.
(Repellents)

(MIRA 14:1)

KRUTYUNOV, G. A. and MALKIN, V. B. Reviewers)

"Problems in Aviation Medicine," Voenno-medits. zhur., No.9, pp. 84-89,
1955. Edited by N. N. Medvedev.

Translation of review - 1071297

ARUTYUNOV, G.A.; UDALOV, Yu.F. (Moskva)

Some problems in practical vitaminology. Vop. pit. 19 no.3:85-88
My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(VITAMINS)

22030

27.1130

S/177/61/000/001/006/010
D211/D306

AUTHORS: Arutyunov, G.A., Colonel of Medical Services, Candidate of Medical Sciences, and Udalov, Yu.F., Major of Medical Services, Candidate of Medical Sciences

TITLE: On the metabolism of fats and lipoids in flying personnel

PERIODICAL: Voenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 1, 1961, 63 - 66

TEXT: The authors investigated the influence of flying conditions on the above mentioned metabolism, for it is known that its irregularities may lead to obesity, high blood pressure and arteriosclerosis. The mere increase of weight by flying personnel may be corrected by a more balanced diet, but the authors were concerned in determining other factors affecting the health of the personnel. They ascertained the content of cholesterol phosphalipoids and sugar in the airmen's blood as well as the amounts of acetone derivatives in the urine, during training and on non-flying days. They

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22030

On the metabolism of fats ...

S/177/61/000/001/006/010
D211/D306

found that the sugar content in the morning before flights was 151 ± 10 mg % and in the afternoon after training, it amounted to 116 ± 10 mg %; the respective contents during non-flying days being 105 ± 7.7 mg % and 85 ± 6.0 mg %. Similar results were obtained in respect of cholesterol content in the blood. In the mornings before flights, it amounted to 152 ± 2.5 mg %, in the afternoons it equalled 190 ± 1.9 mg %. During rest days these amounts were 153 ± 10.9 mg % and 148 ± 8.2 mg % respectively. These results prove that not only the nutrition diet but also the nervous strain before and during flying strongly influence fat and lipid metabolism, fat deposits being the after-effects of increased sugar content in the blood. The authors also determined phospholipoids content in the blood and found that it was virtually unchanged during flying and rest days, Abstractor's notes: Quantitative data are given in a table⁷, but that the licitine cholesterol ratio became unfavorable after flights, increasing from an average 0.9 on rest days to 1.02 after training.

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Table.

Legend: 1 - Activity of subjects;
2 - time when samples taken for
analysis; 3 - phospholipoid con-
tent of the blood; 4 - licitine-
cholesterol coefficient; 5 - fly-
ing day; 6 - rest day; 7 - before
flying (a.m.); 8 - after flying
(p.m.); 9 - a.m.; 10 - p.m.

Характер деятель- ности обследо- ванных ①	Время взятия анализов ②	Содержание фосфолипидов в крови (в мг%) ③	Лецитин-холе- sterolный коэффициент ④
Летный день ⑤	До полетов (утром) ⑥	157±6.2	0.96±0.040
	После по- летов (днем) ⑦	162±7.2	0.85±0.026
Нелетный день ⑧	Утром ⑨	159±9.6	1.01±0.01
	Днем ⑩	152±10.1	1.03±0.011

In order to ascertain the connection between cholesterol and stereo-
id hormone metabolism, they determined the amount of neutral 17-
ketosteroids secreted with urine per day and found that it amounted
to 19.5 ± 1.1 mg % on training days and to 15.3 ± 1.2 mg % on rest
days. The increase of secreted neutral ketosteroids during flying
training proves the existence of physical strain during flights;

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D211/D306

this physical strain together with the nervous strain before and during training are, in the authors opinion, responsible for disturbances in the cholesterol metabolism of flying personnel. There are two ways to counteract this phenomenon; first, by an appropriate diet and second by a rational organization of training time and resting intervals. For persons already affected by an abnormal cholesterol level the diet ought to consist of lean meat and fish, mostly boiled, with the elimination of hydrocarbons and animal fats; with addition of vegetables, vegetable oils and dairy products. Vitamins C, B2, B6, P, pantothenic acid and those present in vegetable oils F and E are also essential in combating the first stages of arteriosclerosis. There are 1 table and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

SUBMITTED: August, 1960

Card 4/4

ARUTYUNOV, G.A., kand.med.nauk

Diet of the cosmonaut. Zdorov'e 7 no.7:6-7 J1 '61.

(MIRA 14:6)

(SPACE FLIGHT—HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

ARUTYUNOV, G.A.; ANTUF'YEV, I.I.; VOROB'YEV, A.I.; KUZNETSOV, M.I.;
UDALOV, Yu.F.; SHIBUNEYEV, A.G. (Moskva)

Effect of nervous strain on requirement of the body for some
vitamins. Vop.pit 21 no.4:3-10 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(VITAMINS) (FATIGUE, MENTAL) (STRESS (PHYSIOLOGY))

ARUTYUNOV, G.A., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand. med. nauk; VOROB'YEV,
N.A., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby; KUZNETSOV, M.I., kand. biolog.
nauk; UDALOV, Yu.F., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand. med.
nauk

The effect of flying in supersonic aircraft on metabolism in the
body of an aviator. Voen. - med. zhur. no.1:60-64 1963.

(MIRA 17:8)

VOLYNKIN, Yu.M.; YAZDOVSKIY, V.I., prof.; GENIN, A.M.; GAZENKO, O.G.; GUROVSKIY, N.N.; YEMEL'YANOV, M.D.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, G.P.; GORBOV, F.D.; SERYPIN, A.D.; BAYEVSKIY, R.M.; ALTUKHOV, G.V.; KOPANEV, V.I.; KAS'YAN, I.I.; MYASNIKOV, V.I.; TERENT'YEV, V.G.; BRYANOV, I.I.; FEDOROV, Ye.A.; FOMIN, V.S.; ARUTYUNOV, G.A.; ANTIPOV, V.V.; KOTOVSKAYA, A.R.; KAKURIN, L.I.; TSELIKIN, Ye.Ye.; USHAKOV, A.S.; VOLOVICH, V.G.; SAKSONOV, P.P.; YEGOROV, A.D.; NEUMYVAKIN, I.P.; TALAPIN, V.F.; SISAKYAN, N.M., akademik, red.; KOLPAKOVA, Ye.A., red.izd-va; ASTAF'YEVA, G.A., tekhn.red.

[First group space flight; scientific results of medical and biological studies carried out during the group orbital flight of manned satellites "Vostok-3" and "Vostok-4"]
Pervyi gruppovoi kosmicheskii polet; nauchnye rezul'taty mediko-biologicheskikh issledovaniy, provedennykh vo vremia gruppovogo orbital'nogo poleta korablei-sputnikov "Vostok-3" i "Vostok-4." Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 153 p.
(HIFA 17:3)

VOLYNKIN, Yu.M.; ARUTYUNOV, G.A.; ANTIFOV, V.V.; ALTUKHOV, G.V.;
 BAYEVSKIY, R.M.; BELAY, V.Ye.; BUYANOV, P.V.; BRYANOV, I.I.;
 VASIL'YEV, P.V.; VOLOVICH, V.G.; GAGARIN, Yu.A.; GENIN, A.M.;
 GORBOV, F.D.; GORSHKOV, A.I.; GUROVSKIY, N.N.; YESHANOV, N.Kh.;
 YEGOROV, A.D.; KARPOV, Ye.A.; KOVALEV, V.V.; KOLCSOV, I.A.;
 KORESHKOV, A.A.; KAS'YAN, I.I.; KOTOVSKAYA, A.R.; KALIBERDIN,
 G.V.; KOPANEV, V.I.; KUZ'MINOV, A.P.; KAKURIN, L.I.; KUDROVA,
 R.V.; LEBEDEV, V.I.; LEBEDEV, A.A.; LOBZIN, P.P.; MAKSIMOV,
 D.G.; MYASNIKOV, V.I.; MALYSHKIN, Ye.G.; NEUMYVAKIN, I.P.;
 ONISHCHENKO, V.F.; POPOV, I.G.; PORUCHIKOV, Ye.P.; SIL'VESTROV,
 M.M.; SERYAPIN, A.D.; SAKSONOV, P.P.; TEREENT'YEV, V.G.; USHAKOV,
 A.S.; UDALOV, Yu.F.; FOMIN, V.S.; FOMIN, A.G.; KHLEBNIKOV, G.F.;
 YUGANOV, Ye.M.; YAZDOVSKIY, V.I.; KRICHAGIN, V.I.; AKULINICHEV,
 I.T.; SAVINICH, F.K.; STMPURA, S.F.; VOSKRESENSKIY, O.G.;
 GAZENKO, O.G., SISAKYAN, N.M., akademik, red.

[Second group space flight and some results of the Soviet
 astronauts' flights on "Vostok" ships; scientific results of
 medical and biological research conducted during the second
 group space flight] Vtoroi gruppovoi kosmicheskii polet i neko-
 torye itogi poletov sovetskikh kosmonavtov na korabliakh
 "Vostok"; nauchnye rezul'taty medikobiologicheskikh issledovaniy,
 provedennykh vo vremia vtorogo gruppovogo kosmicheskogo poleta.
 Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 277 p. (MIRA 18:6)

ARUTYUNOV, G. S.; polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, kani. med. nauk; UDALOV,
Yus. P.; podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, kani. med. nauk

Substantiation of the preventive role of summer nutrition. Voen.-med.
zhur. no. 10:52-56 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

L 12250-63

AFFTC/ESD-3/APGC

AUTHOR:

EWI(d)/FCC(w)/BDS ASD/

Pg-4/Pk-4/Po-4/Pq-4 CQ/IJF(C)

S/271/63/000/004/020/045

Arutyunov, G. K.

TITLE:

Quick-response servosystems and their use in computing engineering

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika, no. 4, 1963, 51, abstract 4A321 (Tr. Tbil'ssk. n.-i, in-ta priborostr. i sredstv avtomatiz. 1960, 2, 231-237; Georgian resume)

TEXT:

The author examines a quick-response control system consisting of a comparison circuit, AC or DC amplifier, source of illumination and control photoresistance. The photoresistance is the executive organ of the control system, with the help of which imbalance is reduced within the system. The use of a quick-response control system together with an operational amplifier, one of whose resistances is identical with a photoresistance control system, makes it possible to solve problems in multiplication, division, squaring and finding reciprocals. There are 7 illustrations and a bibliography of 2 items. V. G.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

bm/al
Card 1/1

ARUTYUNOV, G.K., inzh.; BAKALYAN, M.S., inzh.

New type of immersion thermocouples. Stal' 23 no. 3:225 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Tbilisskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut priborostroyeniya
i sredstv avtomatizatsii.

ARUTYUNOV, G.M., glavnyy metodist; GRIGORYAN, G.A.; KUCHEPATOV, A.,
otvetstvennyy redaktor; SAVZDARG, V.E., redaktor; FEDOTOVA, A.P.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The "Armenia" pavilion; a guidebook] Pavil'on "Armenianskaia SSR";
putevoditel'. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 30 p.

(MLRA 9:10)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya vystavka, 1954-
2. Direktor pavil'ona (for Grigoryan)
(Armenia--Agriculture)
(Moscow--Agricultural exhibitions)

ARUTYUNOV, G.M.

Armenian S.S.R. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. ? no.11:32-33 N '57.
(MLRA 10r11)

1. Glavnyy metodist pavil'ona "Armyanskaya SSR" Vsesoyuznoy sel'sko-
khozyaystvennoy vystavki.

(Armenia--Agriculture)

AUTHORS: Manevich, A.B., and Arutyunov, G.Ye., Engineers SOV-135-58-9-14/20

TITLE: Welding Without Waste Electrode Ends (Bezogarkovaya svarka)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 9, pp 41-42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: After extended experimental investigations carried out by various institutions for the purpose of eliminating waste electrode ends in arc welding, Engineers G.Ye. Arutyunov, M.M. Shlapak and Welding Operator E.A. Bernikov in 1957 succeeded in developing a new electrode holder with cassette (Fig. 1,2) which complies with all technical requirements of the electric welding process and completely eliminates waste electrode ends. Introduction of the new holder will entail the necessity of changing GOST standards providing for shorter, entirely coated electrode rods. There are 2 diagrams.

ASSOCIATION: Tbilisskiy PVRZ imeni Stalina (Tbilisi PVRZ imeni Stalin)

1. Arc welding--Electrodes 2. Arc welding--Equipment

Card 1/1

MANEVICH, A.B., inzh.; ARUTYUNOV, G.Ye., inzh. (Tbilisi)

Nondocumentational system of computing plant production output.
Zhel. dor. transp. 40 no.5:76-77 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Railroads--Repair shops--Accounting)

ARUTYUNOV, I.

Trade-union leader. Hast. ugl. 7 no.2:11-12 7 '58.
(Seliverstov, Iakov Gordeevich)

(MIRA 11:3)

L 01153-66 EXT(m)/EPF(c)/ENP(j)/T RPL WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5022004

UR/0286/65/000/011/0077/0077
678.742.2-134.23

AUTHOR: Dalin, M. A.; Bakhsht-Zade, A. A.; Kambarov, Yu. G.; Seidov, M.
M. G. Chirkov, M. H.; Tavetkova, V. I.; Lisitsyn, D. H.; Arutyunov, L. A.

TITLE: A method for producing an ethylene propylene elastomer. Class: 39,
No. 172989

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 14, 1965, 77

TOPIC TAGS: elastomer, ethylene, propylene, copolymerization, polymerization catalyst

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing an ethylene propylene elastomer by copolymerization of ethylene with propylene in a solvent in the presence of an organometallic Ziegler catalyst. Copolymerization is simplified by using liquid propylene as the solvent.

ASSOCIATION: none
SUBMITTED: 05Jul61
NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00
OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: NT

Card 1/1 DP

L 4275-66 ENT(m)/EPF(c)/ENP(j)/T RPL RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5024482

UR/0316/65/000/003/0073/0079

AUTHOR: Seidov, N. M.; Dalin, M. A.; Kambarov, Yu. G.; Arutyunov, I. A.;
Bakhshizade, A. A.

TITLE: Preparation of an ethylene-propylene elastomer in a liquid propylene medium

SOURCE: Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 3, 1965, 73-79

TOPIC TAGS: ethylene, propylene, copolymerization, vanadium compound, organo-aluminum compound, polymerization catalyst

ABSTRACT: Certain relationships were studied in the copolymerization of ethylene with propylene between -20 and +50C in the presence of the catalytic system $\text{VCl}_4 + (\text{i-C}_4\text{H}_9)_2\text{AlCl}$ in liquid propylene. The yield of the copolymer was found to be strongly dependent on the quantity of trace impurities present in the monomers: traces of allene and methylacetylene, which are catalyst poisons, sharply reduce this yield. As the temperature rises, the yield and molecular weight of the copolymer decrease. Ethylene is the copolymerization activator; as its content increases, the molecular weight of the copolymer also increases. In the presence of the above catalytic system, the relative activity of ethylene is 802 times as high as that of propylene. It is shown that the copolymer composition

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L 1275-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024482

3

position can be easily regulated by changing the composition of the liquid phase. Orig.
art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIOlefin 4455

SUBMITTED: 05May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, CC

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 011

Card 2/2 DP

ARUTYUNOV, I.G. (Moskva); REVUNOV, V.A. (Moskva)

Strength of pipes in loop-shaped units. Inzh.sbor. 28:247-254
'60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Pipe bending)

S/133/61/000/003/009/014
A054/A033

AUTHORS: Shevchenko, A. A., Doctor of Technical Sciences; Gulyayev, G. I. Candidate of Technical Sciences; Anisiforov, V. P., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Arutyunov, I. G., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Yurgelenas, V. A., Engineer, and Fedin, V. P., Engineer

TITLE: The performance of two-high reducing mills with individual drive

PERIODICAL: Stal' ²¹ no. 3, 1961, 251 - 256

TEXT: When planning three-high reduction mills, the VNIITMETMASH and UkrNITI made a thorough study of the two-high reduction mills with individual drive, not supplied with rotation-stabilizers. In order to match the operation of these two types of mills the single deformation values were taken a little higher ($m_1 = 3.5 + 4.2\%$) than usual in Soviet plants. The tube dimensions varied between 96 x 3.25 - 3.5; 96 x 4 - 4.5 and 96 x 5 mm. The motor speeds for these types of tubes are given in table 2. Before reduction the tubes were heated to 1040 - 1080°C, the number of motor revolutions was recorded on the switchboard by means of an MM type tachovolt-Card 1/10

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The performance of two-high reducing

S/133/61/000/003/009/014

A054/A033

meter with a relatively low accuracy (± 10 rpm). The data compiled for the average change in wall-thickness at the end and central parts of the tubes rolled in 21 and 17 stand mills are given in tables 3 and 4. They show that when the tension is increased the wall-thickness in the central part of the tube decreases, while the increase in wall-thickness at the tube ends will reach a maximum only at tensions of 0 - 0.5 %. In all other cases any increase in tension reduces the wall-thickness at the tube ends. Table 4 shows that the deviation in wall-thickness in lateral direction suddenly increases at the ends, irrespective of the tension, while it decreases in the central parts, when the tension is raised. With templates of 96 x 4 and 96 x 5 mm tubes it was established that the transverse section remains fairly stable even when no tension at all was applied, whereas the 96 x 3.25 mm tubes displayed defects (beads and fractures) when reduced without tension, by 5.4 and 7 %. When applying a tension of 3.5%, no defects were observed in the walls of the 96 x 3.5 mm tubes. The values of kinematic tension of 3.5 % in the 21-stand and of 4% in the 17-stand mills does not represent the limit. Experiments showed that it was possible to increase the kinematic tension and to produce tubes with even thinner walls in the central parts. If the tubes are rolled at the right temperature and

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The performance of two-high reducing

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A054/ A033

the roll speed adjusted carefully, the coefficient of tension can be as high as 0.7 - 0.8 (Ref. 7: G.I. Gulyayev; V. A. Yurgelenas: Determination of Some Basic Technological Parameters of Tube Reduction with Tension. Transactions of the UkrNTO ChM, 1958, vol. 13). Tests carried out to establish the maximum values of torques and those for stabilized operation show that the torque values characterize the non-uniform load of the stands which in the first place depends on the adjustment of the roll speed. When the tension is increased from 3.5 to 4%, the torques of the middle-stand motors decrease uniformly, once the rolling process has been stabilized. The tests also proved that in the experimental reductions the motors were not always loaded to full capacity, while overloading also occurred due to the inaccurate adjustment of the revolution of rolls, (n). When calculating the reduction of the mills, depending on the tension applied, the wall-thickness of the tube and partial deformation obtained in one stand have to be taken into account. The oscillogram of current intensity shows that, at the rate at which the tube proceeds to the next stand, the current intensity curve declines, under the effect of the frontal tension of the following stand. This step-like character of the de-

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The performance of two-high reducing

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crease in current intensity indicates the moment, when the tube enters the next stand. When the tension at the rear (viewed from the preceding stand) is taken as constant, the maximum stretching force will be proportionate to the difference of the ordinates of the maximum and stabilized values of the current. The decrease in the general moment from the maximum to stabilized state will be proportionate to the moment acting on the stand investigated from the next following stand:

$$\Delta M_{gen} = TD_r \quad (1)$$

$$T = k \Delta I \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta I = I_{max} - I_{stab} \quad (3)$$

$$k = \frac{v}{1.03 n_{i.r} \cdot D_r} \quad (4)$$

where M_{gen} = general moment, k = coefficient of proportionality, v = vol-

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The performance of two-high reducing ...

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A054/A033

tage, v , D_r = rolling diameter of the roll, mm, $n_{i,r}$ = velocity of idle run of rolls, rpm, T = stretching force, kg, I_{max} and I_{stab} = current intensities for maximum and stabilized moments, a. ABSTRACTER'S NOTE: subscripts gen. (general), r (rolling), i.r. (idle run), stab. (stabilized) are translations of the original оо (obshchyy), k (katayushchyy), xx (kholostoy khod) and ycr (ustanovlenyy). Based on these formulas it is possible to calculate the actual stretching forces and longitudinal stresses in the tube on the stand, when being reduced at different tensions and various initial wall-thicknesses. The distribution of forces and stresses of tension has no regular character; e.g., the maximum value of tension stress is 3.6 kg/sq mm (practically the yield point of the metal processed) while at a tension of 3.5 % it amounts to 2.6 kg/sq mm and at 4 % to 1.8 kg/sq mm. The maximum stretching force attains 2100 kg. The difference in stretching forces for the various stands of the mill are, to a certain extent, caused by the inaccurate adjustment of the rolls. The investigation of roll-speed shows that there is a deviation between the actual and the rated speed of the rolls, both in idle run and in operation. In some cases the speed increases for the subsequent rolls, sometimes, however, a

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The performance of two-high reducing ...

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A054/A033

deceleration is observed. The velocity drops on successive rolls affects the reduction process in several aspects: energy consumption, torques, forces, tension, etc. Therefore the correct adjustment of the number of roll revolution in stands with individual drive is of great importance, because variations in the roll speed result in an irregular change of energetic parameters, which unfavourably affects the tube quality. The tube walls will not be of uniform thickness and cracks may occur even at relatively low tensions. There are 5 figures, 4 tables and 8 references: 7 Soviet, 1 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: UkrNITI, VNIIMETMASH

do not type
Table 2: ① Rotation speed of electromotors p.m. at the reduction of tubes to 38 mm from 96 x 3, 96 x 4 and 96 x 5 mm, (A, B, C); ② No. of stand; ③ Reduction in the 21-stand mill; ④ Reduction in the 17-stand mill; ⑤ A, B, C; ⑥ A, B, C; ⑦ Rotation speed of motor, rpm, at tension of med, %; ⑧ The power of each motor: 36 kw, the range of revolutions 500-1000 min., the transmission value of reducers for stands 1 .. 6 : 12,696;

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6

DRAYGOR, D.A.; VENZHEGA, A.S.; BELKIN, M.Ya.; VAL'CHUK, G.I.;
ARUTYUNOV, I.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SAVEL'YEV,
Ye.Ya., red.

[Roll durability in cold rolling finishing] Stoikost' val-
kov chistovogo kholodnogo prokata. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashi-
nostroenie," 1964. 126 p. (MIRA 17:7)

L 3854-66 ENT(d)/ENT(m)/ENP(v)/ENP(t)/ENP(k)/ENP(h)/ENP(b)/ENP(l)/ENA(o) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP5026483

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/019/0009/0009

INVENTOR: Granovskiy, S. P.; Pyatunin, A. I.; Yefanov, V. I.; Yakovlev, S. A.;
Arutyunov, I. G.; Revunov, V. A.; Zemskov, A. A.; Shofman, L. A.

ORG: ~~none~~ 44.55 44.55 44.55 44.55 44.55 44.55 44.55 44.55

TITLE: Production of seamless tubes. Class 7, No. 175026. [Announced by All-
Union Scientific Research and Design-Planning Institute of Metallurgical Equip-
ment (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut
metallurgicheskogo mashinostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 19, 1965, 9

TOPIC TAGS: tube, seamless tube, thin wall tube, light alloy tube, ~~metal~~ rolling

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method for making seamless tubes,
e.g., light-alloy tubes from rolled, forged, or cast tube shells. To obtain thin-
wall tubes of large diameter with precise dimensions and a clean surface, the tube
shell is first hot rolled with expansion in a helical mill and then cold rolled
with elongation in a helical rolling mill. [AZ]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 12Feb64/ ATD PRESS: 4152

SVK
Cord 1/1

UDC: 621.774.3

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CA
ASUT (UNOV), I. Sh.

Refinery experiments on the stabilization of viscous cracked gasoline with a naphthal-1-yl-Arutyrimine; M. I. Bykov, P. A. Sentsov and V. A. Rudenko. *Vysokomol. Soedin.*, No. 8, 62-6(1960). - The authors conclude that gasoline stabilized by α -naphthal is not inferior to that treated with H₂SO₄ and redistilled. A. A. B.

REF ID: A67214

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ACC NR: AP6019562

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/66/039/006/1245/1249

AUTHOR: Sokolon, I. I.; Sandler, R. A.; Tseluyko, I. M.; Rodyakina, V. V.;
Arutyunov, E. A.

3/6
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Sources of contamination of magnesiothermic titanium sponge with carbon

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 39, no. 6, 1966, 1243-1249¹⁸

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, carbon

ABSTRACT: The distribution of carbon present as a contaminant was studied in various zones of a lump of titanium obtained by the magnesiothermic method. The main source of carbon contamination was found to be titanium tetrachloride. Originating from the latter, carbon becomes uniformly distributed over the entire lump of titanium. The peripheral zones of the titanium lump become additionally contaminated with carbon as a result of the transfer of carbon together with iron from the material of the reactor. The presence of carbon-rich films in the samples may lead to a significant distortion of the actual carbon content in industrial titanium sponge batches. Carbon contamination is most likely in the lining category of sponge, from which the films are not removed in practice. The metallic magnesium used in the titanium industry apparently has no effect on the carbon content in the various parts of the titanium lump. It is shown that during the separation process, no appreciable

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UDC: 669.295

ACC NR: AP6019562

contamination of the sponge with carbon from the vacuum systems takes place. Orig.
art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 27Jul64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

Cord 2/2 *ell*

L 39092-66 EWT(m)/ENF(j)/T IJP(c) FDN/WW/RM

ACC NR: AP5010662

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0152/65/000/010/0059/0059

AUTHOR: Seidov, N. M.; Arutyunov, I. A.; Dalin, M. A.

ORG: Azerbaydzhan Petroleum and Chemistry Institute im. M. Azizbekov (Azerbaydzhan-skiy institut nefti i khimii); VNIIOLEFIN

TITLE: Low-temperature copolymerization of ethylene and propylene

SOURCE: IVUZ. Neft' i gaz, no. 10, 1965, 59

TOPIC TAGS: copolymer, ethylene, propylene, synthetic rubber, elastomer, COPOLYMERIZATION

ABSTRACT: The copolymerization of ethylene and propylene was conducted in liquid propylene in the presence of the catalytic system $\text{VOCl}_3\text{-Al}(\text{iC}_4\text{H}_9)_2\text{Cl}$ in order to obtain an amorphous ethylene-propylene copolymer having elastomeric properties. The temperature of the experiment has a substantial effect on the copolymerization rate, copolymer yield, and molecular weight of the product. As the temperature drops, the rate of the process becomes stabilized, and the catalyst has a longer life. The copolymer yield increases from 1200-1500 g/g VOCl_3 at $+50^\circ\text{C}$ to 3000-3500 g/g VOCl_3 at -20°C , and the ash content becomes so slight that the removal of catalyst traces may be unnecessary. On the other hand, the temperature drop causes the molecular weight of the ethylene-propylene rubber to increase, reducing its workability on existing equipment. This disadvantage can be eliminated either by lowering the molecular

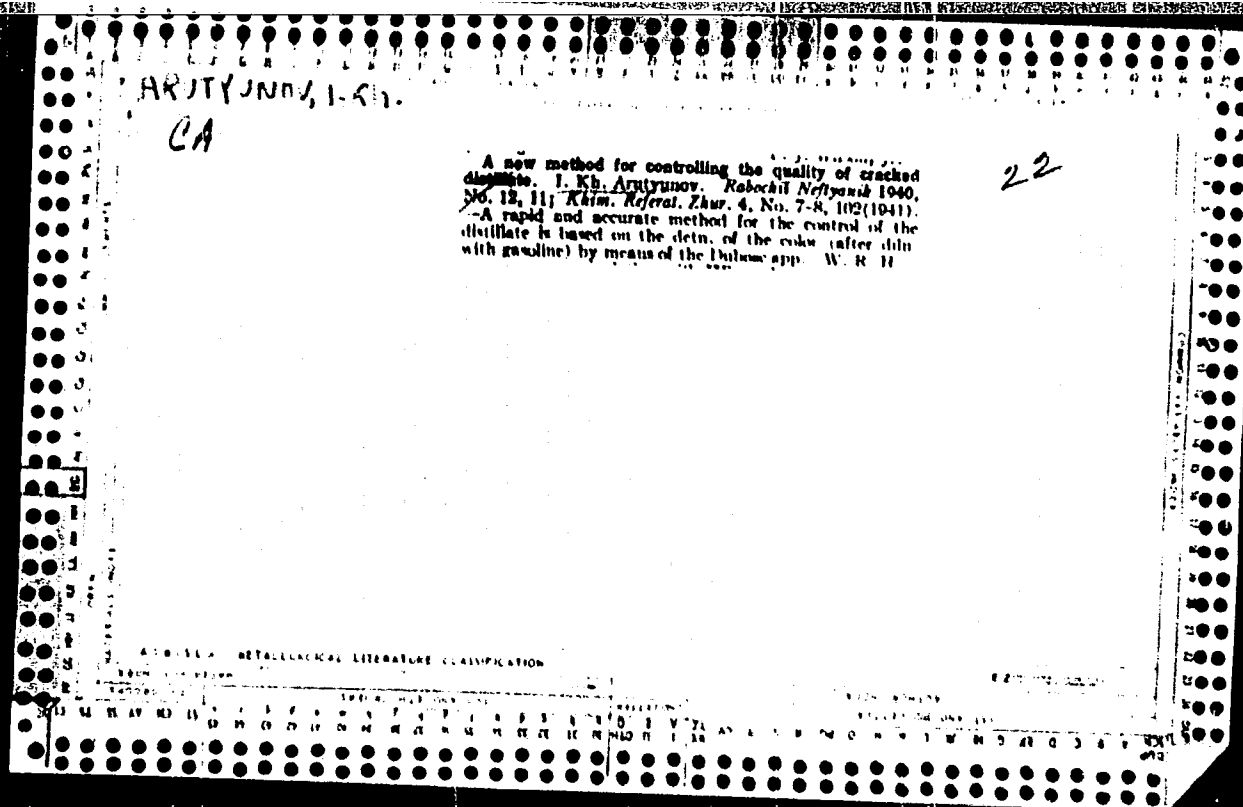
Card 1/2

L 39092-66

ACC NR: AP6010662

2
weight of the product by performing the copolymerization in the presence of hydrogen, or by plasticizing the high molecular copolymer with oils. The physicochemical properties of vulcanizates prepared from such a copolymer (plasticized with various amounts of PN-6oil) were measured, and found to surpass those prepared from unplasticized copolymers; this is attributed to a thorough mixing of the ingredients of the rubber mixture in the presence of softeners. Ethylene-propylene rubber obtained in the presence of hydrogen was found to have a good workability on rolls and to mix with the ingredients without softeners. Vulcanizates prepared from this rubber had high physicochemical properties. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11,07/ SUBM DATE: 27Aug65/



ARUTYUNOV, Iosif Khristoforovich

ARUTYUNOV, Iosif Khristoforovich; BORODULINA, K.M., red.; POLOSINA, A.S.,
tekh.n.red.

[Starting and adjusting engineering equipment in petroleum refineries; electric desalting, refining, thermal and catalytic cracking, gas fractionation and alkylation] Opyt puskn i naladki tekhnologicheskikh ustanovok neftepererabatyvalushchikh zavodov; elektroobessolivanie, peregonka nefi, termicheskii i kataliticheskii krekingi, gazofraktsionirovanie i alkilirovanie. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo nefi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 168 p.

(MIRA 11:1)

(Petroleum--Refining--Equipment and supplies)

ARUTYUNOV, I.Kh.; STOLOV, A.I.; LEZHNEVA, V.A.

Efficient field crops growth stimulant from petroleum refining
wastes. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no. 11:22-24 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Groznenskiy neftemaslozavod i Grozneneskiy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut.

KUDRYAVTSEVA, K.P.; ZHUKOVETS, M.S.; ARUTYUNOV, I.S.; NOGAYEV, B.N.;
SPITSYN, V.V.; RYAKINA, M.A.; NEKHAYEVA, G.G.; IKAYEV, N.V.;
AVRAMENKO, L.M.; TSOGGOYEV, T.Kh., otv.red.; BAYMATOV, P.S.,
tekhn.red.

[Economy of the North Ossetian A.S.S.R.; statistics] Narodnoe
khoziaistvo Severo-Osetinskoi ASSR; statisticheskii sbornik.
Ordzhonikidze, 1958. 130 p. (MIRA 12:10)

1. North Ossetian A.S.S.R. Statisticheskoye upravleniye.
2. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Severo-Osetinskoy
ASSR (for TSogoyev).
(Ossetia--Statistics)

AUTHOR: Arutyuncv, K.B., Engineer SOV-28-58-4-4/35

TITLE: Create a Unified State System of Devices 'Sozdat'
yedinuyu gosudarstvennuyu sistemu priborov)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 16 - 19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the automation of industrial processes to be organized on a large scale. This includes the setting up of a unified state system of devices and means of automation which requires the elaboration of a nomenclature. It is recommended that this be carried out under the supervision of Gosplan USSR and the State Scientific-Technical Committee USSR, by the Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki AN SSSR (Institute of Automation and Telemechanics AS USSR), the Central Institute of Thermal Power-Instrument Building, and TsNIIKA (Central Scientific Research Institute of Complex Automation). The unified state system must ensure rapid introduction of the use of new achievements in instrument building and controlling techniques. Immediate organization of the new system and the setting up of a plan

Card 1/2

Create a Unified State System of Devices

SOV-28-58-4-4/35

for its realization is requested.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut teploenergeticheskogo
priborostroyeniya (Scientific Research Institute of Ther-
mal Power Instrumentbuilding)

1. Industrial production--Control systems

Card 2/2

25(5)

AUTHOR:

Arutyunov, K. B., Engineer

SCV/112-58-11-2/15

TITLE:

On the Trends in Scientific Research and Experimental and Design Work in the Field of Thermal Energy Apparatus Construction. I
(O napravlenii nauchno-issledovatel'skikh i opytно-konstruktorskikh rabot v oblasti teploenergeticheskogo priborostroyeniya)

PERIODICAL:

Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 11, pp 4-5 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut teploenergeticheskogo priborostroyeniya [NII Teplopribor] (Scientific Research Institute for the Construction of Thermal Energy Apparatus) will play an important part in connection with the realization of the Seven-year Plan (1959/65). In accordance with this plan a number of simplified compensated pneumatic and electrical apparatus must be developed, viz. transducers for measuring consumption, pressure, indication of levels, density, and temperature. All devices must belong to the class of accuracy 0,5, and must furnish a standardized initial signal. Moreover, the development of simplified and inexpensive transducers and auxiliary devices

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On the Trends in Scientific Research and Experimental and Design Work in the Field of Thermal Energy Apparatus Construction. I

307/119-58-11-2/15

is to receive special attention. The following devices are, at present, already being developed or are already under construction: Consumption-meter with temperature- and pressure-correction. In 1957 5 different consumption-meters for electrically conductive liquids and solutions were developed for the ranges of from 0 - 320 l/h to 0 - 50 m³/h. The measuring accuracy was $\pm 2,5\%$. They are at present being tested and improved, so that it is possible to measure liquids at up to +100°C under a pressure of up to 100 kg/cm². The following three types of radiation will be used for the level-meters to be developed: ultrasonic-, ultrashortwave- and radioactive radiation. It is intended by all means to use a compensation system. Measuring accuracy: $\pm 1\%$. Compensated manometric thermometers for the range of from -60° to +700°C will be developed. Research work concerning new liquids in thermometers used for measuring temperatures of from -120° to +1 200°C will be carried out. The applicability of centimeter-waves for the determination of moisture, the variation of concentration of liquids, etc. will be investigated. By means of radioactive β -radiators it is in-

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On the Trends in Scientific Research and Experimental and Design Work in the Field of Thermal Energy Apparatus Construction. I

SOV/119-58-11-2/15

tended to develop the devices for the following purposes: Measurement and control of gas- and liquid densities, measurement of thickness, determination of the weight of liquid and powdered materials. For the production of complete and standardized block systems for automatic control close cooperation with the "Tizpribor" works has already been initiated and is about to be further intensified.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut teploenergeticheskogo priborostroyeniya
(Scientific Research Institute for the Construction of Thermal Energy Apparatus)

Card 3/3

25(5)

AUTHOR:

Arutyunov, K. B., Engineer

SOV/119-58-11-3/15

TITLE:

On the Trends in Scientific Research and Experimental Design Work in the Field of Thermal Energy Apparatus Construction. II
(O napravlenii nauchno-issledovatel'skikh i opytno-konstruk-torskikh rabot v oblasti teploenergeticheskogo priborostroyeniya)

PERIODICAL:

Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 11, pp 5-7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut teploenergeticheskogo priborostroyeniya [NII Teplopribor] (Scientific Research Institute for the Construction of Thermal Energy Apparatus) will play an important part in connection with the realization of the seven-years' plan (1959/65). The following work is planned to be carried out:
Development of block schemes
a) for the purpose of carrying out simple mathematical operations
b) for the simplified transformation of quantities to be controlled.
Development of simplified electronic control systems which are suited also for remote control and long-distance trans-

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SOV/119-58-11-3/15

On the Trends in Scientific Research and Experimental Design Work in the Field of Thermal Energy Apparatus Construction. II

mission. In connection with the development of devices for the automatization of the production of chemicals auxiliary service can be rendered by NII Teplopribor, but the bulk of the work will have to be transferred to a special construction-office for automation under the supervision of the Committee for Chemistry of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The development of regulating- and control-devices for automatic systems should be left to be carried out by the following organizations: TsKB armaturstroyeniya-Leningrad (Central Design Office for Armatures, Leningrad); SKB avtomatizatsii neftepererabotki i neftyanoy promyshlennosti (Special Design Office for the Automatization of Petroleum Working and the Petroleum Industry), and SKB avtomatiki [Kirovskan] (Special Design Office for Automation, Kirovokan). The NII Teplopribor intends to take part in the development of automatic systems for digital recording, the transformation of continuous into direct signals (electrical and pneumatic automatic control). Particular attention will be paid to the production and investigation of the applicability of new materials.

Card 2/3

SOV/119-58-11-3/15
On the Trends in Scientific Research and ~~Experimental~~ Design Work in the
Field of Thermal Energy Apparatus Construction. II

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut teploenergeticheskogo
priborostroyeniya
(Scientific Research Institute for the Construction of
Thermal Energy Apparatus)

Card 3/3

28(1)

AUTHOR: Arutyunov, K.B., Engineer

SOV/119-58-12-10/13

TITLE: Exhibition in Düsseldorf (Vystavka v Dyussel'dorfe)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 12, pp 24-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An international congress on metrology and automation was held in Düsseldorf in November 1957. In combination with this congress an exhibition was held, which featured equipment and instruments used in these fields. 180 German and 150 foreign firms from 11 countries were represented in this exhibition. A great number of instruments built by the firms Hartmann & Braun, Siemens, Askania, AEG etc. are described in detail. Emphasis is placed upon the fact that several firms already use new circuit elements on a large scale, as for example crystal triodes, thermoresistors made of semiconductors, non-linear resistors (varistors), Hall-elements and magnetic amplifiers.- There are 13 figures.

Card 1/1

28(1)

AUTHOR:

Arutyunov, K. B., Director of the
NII Teplopribor

SOV/119-59-1-3/20

TITLE:

Increase of the Output of Instruments (Uvelichit' vypusk priborov)

PERIODICAL:

Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 1, pp 4-5 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In order to be able to put into practice the program of mechanization and automation which was laid down during the 21st Party Congress it is necessary to introduce a complex mechanization and automation of the production process. The work in this field, the transition from partial to overall automation requires a considerable increase of the output of automation apparatuses and instruments, a wider field of application, and a higher precision as well as reliability in operation. According to the directions laid down on the occasion of the 21st Party Congress the production of raw material in 1965 is to be increased by 80% as compared to 1958 and the output of the machine building and metal processing industry doubled and the production of instruments increased by the 2.5 - 2.6 fold. The author is of the opinion that the rate of growth, particularly with respect to instruments, will not be

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